

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	1.50
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25

Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice where they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

## For Judge of Court of Appeals.

R. K. WILLIAMS,

OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Ballard, Callaway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Davidson, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, Meigs, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

## Guerrillas.

The threat to get up bands of robbers, and to prowl about robbing and destroying, is rather too infamous to be tolerated. If such a system is inaugurated, it will be crushed out. We have no hesitation about coercing, subjugating or exterminating men who engage in such crimes. They are no better than common highwaymen, and deserve the same fate. While armies are in the field, and the rebellion has a show of revolution, those engaged in it are entitled to belligerent rights, according to the practice of nations. It must be admitted that the Government has constructed these rights in the behalf of the rebels in the most liberal manner. It is amusing to hear the rebels complain that the President has suspended the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, whilst they don't complain that he has suspended the law punishing treason with death. He treats treason as prisoners of war. These rebel sympathizers do not complain of that.

Having made the largest allowance for belligerent rights, we need not be expected to tolerate mere bands of robbers, and it is well that all parties should understand it. Such men are not entitled to the protection of the laws of war, and if not summarily treated as other robbers and marauders, they may consider themselves exempt from the extreme measure of their deserts by courts.

Those who sympathize with these marauders, or give them aid and comfort, may expect to pay the expense of their exploits. No community can be expected to tolerate such a mode of warfare. It must be put down, however sharp the practice necessary to effect the purpose.

Those who look to guerrilla warfare to prolong this struggle, had as well disavow that source of consolation. When the regular armies are dispersed, these guerrillas will be put down summarily. Its authors will find the cost far more than the profit.

The Abolitionists are clamorous for the President to define his policy. They want a policy, the intensified of them. We have desired ourselves something more definite from Abraham Lincoln; but since some of the intensified are eager that the President should commit himself, we advise him not to do it. These radicals have an unerring instinct for the wrong, and their call for a policy is an error. In this trouble-some time a President had better wait until the case is before him before he decides it. The judge, if he knows his business, will not be tempted to give an opinion not involved in the very point at issue. Jurists know that if a judge indulges in *obiter dictum*, he travels out of his sphere, and in an unsafe judge.

Lincoln has uniformly expressed his intention to abide by the Constitution; his oath binds him to that; but his silence as to what he would consider constitutional or even expedient on the delicate questions that come up, puts all parties at fault.

The border slave States can point to several acts of the President that are decided enough for the cases on hand.

Frederick's proclamation was promptly corrected.

Cameron's offensive suggestion were repelled by the President, and Cameron left the Cabinet.

Hunter's proclamation was promptly nullified by Mr. Lincoln.

The fugitive slave law is enforced in the District of Columbia, and by the decision of the President.

In each emergency that has occurred, the President has decided according to the Constitution so far.

It is objected that whilst he has corrected the abuses of power on the part of his subordinates, he has not rejected and repudiated the authors of these abuses. He approved the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, although that bill was not in accordance with the principles the President had promulgated previous to his election. He has, moreover, suggested emancipation in the States, and invited it, when, according to his own principles, the States only are responsible for slavery.

All this is true; but practically it is of little importance. He has so far checked radical movements and arrested them. He has not broken faith with his party; it is about all the charges, whilst he has not yielded to Abolition projects.

We don't expect Abraham Lincoln to agree with us on this subject; nor to act as we should dictate. He has the misfortune to be a Republican; that is his sin. He has the still greater misfortune to be indebted to that party for the highest office in the world. If he suited us, he would be treacherous to those who elected him.

We shall not complain, however, if the President sticks to the Constitution; if he will not take the wrong path, the right one is plain. In short, we shall treat the President as we have done other Chief Magistrates whose policy we did not approve. In his measures to put down the rebellion, he deserves the support of all patriots. If he were free to put down Abolitionism, it would greatly lighten the task of restoring the Union. Indeed, whilst he may put down the rebellion, he cannot restore the Union with Abolitionism in the control of the Federal Government; and if Mr. Lincoln can't put down the latter, he will leave to his successor the more grateful task of restoring the Union of these States.

B. M. Harney is a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Jefferson county.

## Peace in Kentucky.

If we have not said all we could, or done all we could, to preserve peace in this State, we have been recreant to our duty. We have at heart, next to the preservation of the Union, the peace and quiet of Kentucky. Every citizen ought to feel this as his highest and most imperative duty. There is too much at stake, when guerrillism is declared the law of the Southern Confederacy, and that Southern Confederacy claiming, by its laws, to hold Kentucky, for it to be neglected. It ceases to be a question between "Southern Rights" and "Union"—all of the old issues are passed. It results in one question, that every Union man and Secessionist ought to ask himself, "Is he willing to see his neighbor robbed?" That is the short and long of the issue. Whenever there is a guerrilla party started, no matter by what party, no matter under whose colors, whether claiming to be under the dark blue, diagonal-crossed flag of the Southern Confederacy, or the colors of the United States (if it could be possible, under any circumstances, for such a band of robbers to assume such a flag), let there be but one answer: The men who violate the laws of Kentucky must be punished by the laws of Kentucky. Let guerrillism be put upon the footing of robbery and murder, and its perpetrators be answerable as criminals.

Let it be understood the law must be enforced; no law now upon the statute books—nothing sprung from the excitement of political affairs, but the plain law descended to us from our fathers, that whoever countenances highway robbery or incendiary rights, according to the practice of nations. It must be admitted that the Government has constructed these rights in the behalf of the rebels in the most liberal manner. It is amusing to hear the rebels complain that the President has suspended the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, whilst they don't complain that he has suspended the law punishing treason with death. He treats treason as prisoners of war. These rebel sympathizers do not complain of that.

Having made the largest allowance for belligerent rights, we need not be expected to tolerate mere bands of robbers, and it is well that all parties should understand it. Such men are not entitled to the protection of the laws of war, and if not summarily treated as other robbers and marauders, they may consider themselves exempt from the extreme measure of their deserts by courts.

Those who look to guerrilla warfare to prolong this struggle, had as well disavow that source of consolation. When the regular armies are dispersed, these guerrillas will be put down summarily. Its authors will find the cost far more than the profit.

The Abolitionists are clamorous for the President to define his policy. They want a policy, the intensified of them. We have desired ourselves something more definite from Abraham Lincoln; but since some of the intensified are eager that the President should commit himself, we advise him not to do it. These radicals have an unerring instinct for the wrong, and their call for a policy is an error. In this trouble-some time a President had better wait until the case is before him before he decides it. The judge, if he knows his business, will not be tempted to give an opinion not involved in the very point at issue. Jurists know that if a judge indulges in *obiter dictum*, he travels out of his sphere, and in an unsafe judge.

Lincoln has uniformly expressed his intention to abide by the Constitution; his oath binds him to that; but his silence as to what he would consider constitutional or even expedient on the delicate questions that come up, puts all parties at fault.

The border slave States can point to several acts of the President that are decided enough for the cases on hand.

Frederick's proclamation was promptly corrected.

Cameron's offensive suggestion were repelled by the President, and Cameron left the Cabinet.

Hunter's proclamation was promptly nullified by Mr. Lincoln.

The fugitive slave law is enforced in the District of Columbia, and by the decision of the President.

In each emergency that has occurred, the President has decided according to the Constitution so far.

It is objected that whilst he has corrected the abuses of power on the part of his subordinates, he has not rejected and repudiated the authors of these abuses. He approved the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, although that bill was not in accordance with the principles the President had promulgated previous to his election. He has, moreover, suggested emancipation in the States, and invited it, when, according to his own principles, the States only are responsible for slavery.

All this is true; but practically it is of little importance. He has so far checked radical movements and arrested them. He has not broken faith with his party; it is about all the charges, whilst he has not yielded to Abolition projects.

We don't expect Abraham Lincoln to agree with us on this subject; nor to act as we should dictate. He has the misfortune to be a Republican; that is his sin. He has the still greater misfortune to be indebted to that party for the highest office in the world. If he suited us, he would be treacherous to those who elected him.

We shall not complain, however, if the President sticks to the Constitution; if he will not take the wrong path, the right one is plain. In short, we shall treat the President as we have done other Chief Magistrates whose policy we did not approve. In his measures to put down the rebellion, he deserves the support of all patriots. If he were free to put down Abolitionism, it would greatly lighten the task of restoring the Union. Indeed, whilst he may put down the rebellion, he cannot restore the Union with Abolitionism in the control of the Federal Government; and if Mr. Lincoln can't put down the latter, he will leave to his successor the more grateful task of restoring the Union of these States.

B. M. Harney is a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Jefferson county.

## Latest from New Orleans.

[From the N. O. Bulletin of May 31.]

PROVISIONING THE CITY—A SUPPLY OF RICE SECURED.

We are gratified to learn that the agent of the Committee of Subsistence has succeeded in inducing the drovers and cattle dealers at New Iberia to transmit their live stock to this city, if no unforeseen impediment should be presented. Up to last Monday, seven hundred head had been sent forward, and it was then expected that two hundred would come on daily. When some arrangements are completed, which are now pending, this amount will be doubled. In fact, it is anticipated that the market will be fully stocked, and at low prices. At the commencement of the past week about one thousand head of cattle were at New Iberia, awaiting shipment. Arrangements are also pending for an ample supply of eggs.

PROVISIONS ARRIVING—THE RIVERS FALLING.

[From the N. O. Picayune, May 31.]

We learn from a gentleman of this city, who arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, that the river is falling rapidly, and that the market will be fully stocked, and at low prices. At the commencement of the past week about one thousand head of cattle were at New Iberia, awaiting shipment. Arrangements are also pending for an ample supply of eggs.

Another steamer arrived at our wharf yesterday, bringing a large amount of provisions—four, corn, live cattle and salt meats. There are other boats expected, and the prospects of a good supply of provisions are quite encouraging. The river is beginning already to exhibit quite an improvement upon its former state, and it is expected that the supply of fish, especially, is encouraging. If our people would determine to institute the conduct of the most prudent and judicious of our old residents, and confine themselves chiefly to fish diet, they would not only have better health, but would soon reduce the prices of meats to more reasonable rates.

FEEDING THE POOR.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 31.]

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight families were supplied at the Free Market yesterday with the following provisions:

100 bushels, 238 bushels corn meal, 13 lbs. rice, 2,200 lbs. of bread, 13 lbs. lard, 100 lbs. sugar, 1 box coffee, 800 cabbages, 500 bunches of turnips, 100 sacks salt, 1 lb. vinegar and 1,100 bunches onions.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 31.]

The Committee on Subsistence, appointed by the Common Council, have the pleasure of announcing to the good people of New Orleans that a boat load of 1,500 barrels of rice has been received at the wharf, and that 9,500 barrels purchased in Virginia and Alabama, which will be furnished to bakers, for exclusively use in making bread, for sale at the assize rates fixed by the Mayor.

A contract for 15,000 head of cattle was made on the 2d of April last, deliverable here between the 1st of May and 1st of January next.

These several supplies, of wholesome quality and comparatively cheap, will be stored at convenient points on the river, and will be sold at cost price for Confederate, State, city and corporation notes.

They will be sold in small quantities at a time to butchers, bakers, and family grocers, who, in retailing the same, will be required to accept payment in the same currency accepted of them by the Subsistence Committee. Further notice will be given, at an early day, of the time and places when and where the supplies can be obtained.

WM. FREERY, Chairman.

HUMAN BLOCKADE.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, May 31.]

New Levee street was completely blocked yesterday in front of Mr. Bosant's restaurant, by a large number of women, though the females were largely in the majority. They were all anxious to get a portion of the confederate bread seized and distributed by federal authority. First we heard of a crowd of women, and then we saw them, both of which will now subside for a time, and that in reference to the currency will soon be played out. What new excitement will next be got up is the question, for excitement we must have.

THE "SOLDS" MEN OF THE PRESENT CITY PROVIDING A CURE.

[From the N. O. Bulletin, May 29.]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned parties having complied with the request of the Common Council, 5,027, and placed their securities on file, and in compliance with the public are hereby informed that the issue of small notes of said parties will be redeemed at the City Treasurer's office, commencing on Wednesday, 25th inst., and continuing daily, until the 1st of June next.

Respectfully request parties having considerable sums of these small notes, and the means of holding them for a few days, to do so; under the assurance that they will be redeemed as early as possible, and by this means give a chance to the poor people who have them in small amounts, and require it for their daily sustenance, and to be relieved first. He also assures merchants and others that the City Treasurer will protect their merchandise in safety, as the parties have lodged abundant security for their redemption, and bound themselves to make no further issue.—Thos. C. Payan & Co., D. H. Holmes, Joseph Santini, Geo. C. and Co., Wm. Williams, Geo. Edwards & Son, Adam Wagner, G. H. W. Leide, Beals & Miller, Holzer & Zoelly, Cressy & McMillan, J. E. H. Davidson, C. W. Cammack, Mett & E. H. H. Haggerty, Messrs. Geo. C. and Co., H. B. Lawrence, Geo. P. Carver, Adams & Gaines, Geo. W. Greer & Co.

ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.

THE FIRST RECEIPT OF COTTON.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 31.]

Relative to a statement which appeared a few days ago in regard to four hundred bales of cotton brought to this city since it was occupied by the United States troops, by Mr. Lanier, we are requested by that gentleman to say that this cotton was purchased with English dividend English account, and is to be sent to the English owners, and that Mr. Lanier asked General Butler to protect it, as threats had been made to burn it.

General Order, No. 33.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH REG. KY. VOL.

CAMP TAYLOR, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 27, 62.

It becomes the pleasing duty of the commanding Officer of the regiment to recognize in suitable terms the behavior of the detachment of two hundred men from this regiment, under Capt. Marion C. Taylor, assisted by Capt. J. E. Snider and Lieutenants Irvine McDowell and John W. Thompson, which formed a part of the expedition to Winchester, under the command of Col. W. H. Lytle. Their good conduct, coolness and courage, and the theme of praise on the part of their superior officers and associates in the expedition, and have received the unqualified approval of the remainder of the army regiment.

Whilst all stood in their lot, and did their duty, it was the good fortune of Sergeant Richard L. Shafer, and Privates H. C. Field, George W. Field, T. D. Goodman, C. H. Mayfield, George Jacob, James Connell, Davis Bradford, James Banister, John Felker, William Mayfield, Patrick Maher, Charles Daberry, Charles Alberding, George Field, James Rudy, John Stanton, Chas. E. Jackson, Patrick Keegan, Thomas Wright, Wm. Cunningham, Jas. O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, A. H. Wood, and Jacob Dursi, to be on duty in Winchester at the time, and rallying to the Court House, in conjunction with brave men from other regiments, to repulse with singular gallantry and a loss to the enemy of 37 killed and wounded, the repeated charges of a large body of rebel cavalry.

By order of

CURRAN P. COMB, Col. Commanding.

W. P. McDOWELL, Adj't.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

Exciting from Richmond—Gunboats said to Command the Town!

DAMAGES TO THE GALENA!

The Balloon Telegraph!

Interesting from Arkansas!

Union Forces only Eight Miles from Charleston, S. C.

FROM PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this evening:

FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1—12 M.

We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Gen. Sumner, Heintzelman, and Keyes were engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday at one o'clock the enemy, taking advantage of the terrible storm which flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our right flank. Gen. Casey's division, which was in the front line, gave way unaccountably. This caused temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost. But Heintzelman and Keyes, who were in the rear, rallied their troops, which checked the enemy, and at the same time I succeeded by great exertion in bringing across Gen. Sedgwick's and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead. This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but were everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom is Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long. Our loss is heavy, but the enemy's must be enormous. Excepting Casey's division, the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges were made.

GEORGE B. McCLLELL.

HEADQUARTERS, May 31.

Rebels are being brought in in squads of forty and fifty. Our cavalry have found rebels posted on several roads, established in strong positions with artillery, supported by infantry.

The rebels commenced moving their sick on Monday, the 26th inst. Beauregard and Bragg were seen in Corinth on Thursday afternoon.

The card of the newspaper correspondence sent to me yesterday, in which it is calculated to give an erroneous impression that the reporter of the New York Associated Press, in this place, is not allowed to telegraph anything not contraband, except such items as were covered by the commanding General. General Halleck has never used such influence over the Associated Press dispatches, but only erases such matters as are of contraband character.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 1.

The following dispatch from General Pope to General Halleck has just been received:

It gives me great pleasure to report the brilliant success of the expedition under General Pope, which I sent out on the 25th inst. The Second Iowa Cavalry, after forced marches day and night, through a very difficult country, and obstructed by the enemy, finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio railroads at Boonville. At two o'clock in the morning of the 30th, he destroyed the track in many places both north and south of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switches and track, burned up the depot and locomotives, and a train of twenty-six cars, loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed ten thousand stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery, a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and captured two pieces of the Confederate army kept up with his cavalry. The enemy had heard of his movements, and had a train of box and flat cars of flying artillery and five thousand infantry running up and down the road to protect him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets. For several days Colonel Elliott's command subsisted upon meat alone, such as they could find in the country.

The rebels' dispatch this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Colonel Elliott and his command to high distinction. Its results will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly to the success of our campaign. It reports the roads full of small parties of the retreating enemy, scattering in all directions.

JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 1.

It is ascertained from residents that the rebel guards, under a misapprehension of orders, burned the railroad bridge over Cypress Creek, causing the destruction of seven locomotives, and perhaps as many trains were taken with commissary and quartermaster's stores. This accounts for large volumes of smoke seen by the signal corps from the direction of the river.

Colonel Elliott and command have returned. He reports having destroyed the railroad in several places, and burned a large amount of stores, captured three pieces of artillery, and destroyed prisoners, and about 600 infantry, with little loss. He also found 2,600 sick and wounded at Boonville.

Refugees from Memphis report that all the rebel troops that city have been moved to Georgia, Miss.

The days are now quite hot, but the nights are very cool, with indications of rain.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

A dispatch received at the War Department states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island cavalry, entered Front Royal yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, and a body of cavalry. Our loss was 8 killed, 4 wounded and 1 missing, and of the Rhode Island cavalry. We captured 6 officers and 150 privates. Among the officers were Capt. Breckinridge, of the Forty-eighth Virginia, First Lieutenant Gemmill, of the Eighth Louisiana, Lieutenants J. K. Dixon and Waterman, of the troops taken at Front Royal a week ago, among whom were several officers.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including five engines and eleven railroad cars. Our advance was so rapid that the enemy were surprised and were, therefore, not enabled to burn the bridge across the Shenandoah. A dispatch from the Associated Press reporter gives the names of our killed. The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but it is said to be large, as our cavalry cut in upon them in splendid style.

A dispatch from Gen. Banks to the Secretary of War states that the Fifth New York cavalry entered Martinsburg this morning, and passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy, and captured several prisoners, a Major, some muskets, ammunition, &c.

Col. Deforest reports that Col. Kenley is in Winchester.

New York, May 31.

The Northern Light brought in as a prize the schooner Agnes H. Ward, of Wilmington, N. C., captured by her, sailing under the Confederate flag, with a cargo of cotton and turpentine.

The British steamer Sabina captured and filled with water at the pier this morning, owing to the removal of coal in her lower hold to between decks.

The London Post thinks the present a time for compromise and that the war is virtually over.

By order of

CURRAN P. COMB, Col. Commanding.

W. P. McDOWELL, Adj't.

trade to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President Lincoln's Government to put a stop to the traffic.

It was rumored that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico. The Austrian troops are reported to have occupied the line of the Lagoon de Gario.

A special to the Times from Harper's Ferry on Saturday states there are no signs of the enemy. The Eleventh New York militia (German) regiment rejected to be sworn in. Gen. Saxton then rejected the whole regiment.

The steamer Baltic arrived yesterday from Key West. The steamer Swan, with 1,000 bales of cotton and 800 barrels of resin, was captured and arrived at Key West.

The evidence against the steamer Circassian is conclusive. She will be condemned. Pensacola advices state that the residents welcomed our troops joyfully. Billy Wilcox occupied the residence of S. R. Mallory.

New Orleans dates to the 22d have been received. Gen. Shipley assumed the duties of Mayor. Major Bell, Recorder, and Capt. Jones H. Frinck, Chief Police. They take charge of the city till they are elected. The Bank of Commerce has opened and commercial business men refuse rebel shipplasters.

The prize steamer Palmar, from London, arrived. She was captured on the 29th of Charleston, by the steamer Beville. She is an iron steamer, and has 14 legs of powder, 50 casks resin, 800 bags of coffee, and some quinine. The vessel and cargo are valued at \$200,000.

The ship Boyd, from Liverpool, has arrived with 700 Mormons aboard.

On the 28th a part of General McDowell's corps, under General Bogard, crossed the Rappahannock and went four miles beyond. They saw no rebels there. The rebel General Thomas W. Fields, was in retreat to Richmond with 6,000 troops and 7 field pieces.

The Borussia sailed to-day for Southampton and Hamburg with 214 passengers and \$310,000 in specie.

The United States transport Cossack arrived at New York early this morning from New Orleans, with 300 prisoners, and 2,200 lbs. of cotton. It released prisoners from Salisbury, N. C., but nothing new from Newbern.

New York, May 31.

The Great Eastern takes 748 passengers, half steerage, and \$20,000 in specie. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, with McClellan's army, writing from Far Oak Station, says:

We are on the eve of an important battle. On the extreme left of our lines, within a shot of James river, at this point we have had several skirmishes with the enemy, which resulted in their discomfiture in every case.

Communication has been had by Gen. McClellan with gunboats on the James river. The Galena is much damaged, and will have to go into dock before she can again go into action.

A deserter named Henry Church, formerly of Fair Haven, Miss., reports 1,500 rebels sick in the hospitals of Richmond.

Gen. Nagle's brigade has driven the rebels from a position reverse to the Confederates, which is now far within our lines. Our loss is one killed and six wounded—two very badly.

CAPE RACK, May 31.

The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool of the 21st, via Newtown on the 22d, passed here at 1 P. M. Her news is unimportant.

Hesse Cassel has rejected Prussian ultimatum, and diplomatic relations have been suspended.

Disraeli had resented in the House of Commons that rivalry existed at Washington between Lord Lyons and Mierol. Lord Palmerston emphatically contradicted it.

Cotton had declined 1/4. Breadstuffs of all kinds slightly lower. Provisions very dull. Consols for money 93 3/4 @ 93 1/2.

The London Times treats the retreat from Yorktown as a great reverse to the Confederates, and says it Richmond is in danger. It is a triumphant victory for the Federals. It metaphorically eulogizes on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the Federals, by continuing their victories, have brought the Secessionists within their power.

The Bank of England has increased the minimum rate of interest to three per cent.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.

Judge Dorch, who has been stumping the State as a candidate for Governor for some time past, was arrested at Rolla on Friday by order of Col. Boyd, commanding that post, for uttering disloyal sentiments while making a speech, which was evidently designed to procure secession votes. Quite a number of loyal secessionists have been arrested in this city within a few days, and it seems to be the determination of the Provost Marshal General to promptly suppress disloyalty in whatever form it is manifested.

New York, May 31.

The steamer Northern Light brings Panama papers to the 22d. An attempt at revolution in Guatemala had been discovered in time to prevent serious results.

The bark Harpely, from Glasgow, with iron pipes for the San Francisco water works, was totally wrecked in the harbor of Beale, on the 12th inst.

There is nothing else of importance.

(Special to the Post.)

WASHINGTON, May 31.

At the latest advices the rebels were above Front Royal in considerable force, and Gen. Banks' forces were pushing on, having fought a brisk battle, completely defeating the enemy. It is safe for loyal people to act as if they had good news. The rebels are in a desperate straits, and will not be released until the rebels fulfill their agreement to give up Colonel Corcoran.

Nothing of interest has been received at the War Department from the army of the Potomac. The progress of our movements is impeded by late heavy rains and bad roads.

[Tribune's Dispatch, June 1.]

HARPER'S FERRY, June 1.

The rebels have evacuated Martinsburg and Charlestown. The damage to the Baltimore and Ohio railroads is slight, and can be put into operation to the Ohio river in two days.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.

The Santa Fe Mail, with date to the 15th, has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

Advices from Fort Craig are to the 13th. All quiet in this Territory.

BALTIMORE, June 1.











